

AN OPEN LETTER.

Reply From J. N. McBride to Hudson Sheldon's Criticism on the Former's Circular Letter.

H. SHELTON—Dear Sir: Your answer concerning my attitude to the office of school commissioner consists largely of misapprehension and personal abuse. As to the misapprehension, there is nothing in the circular that says the office of school commissioner is useless. The propositions concerning that office are two, one to allow the supervisors to fix the compensation and the other to allow the directors to determine the necessity of visitation. The first proposition is simply allowing the board of supervisors to use their discretion as to the compensation for the office of school commissioner that they do with prosecuting attorney, county treasurer, county clerk, et al. Now the aspersions cast upon the board of supervisors by your assumption that there would be no supervision, is certainly not in keeping with the high character of our supervisors. That they would ruthlessly tear down our educational system is your assumption. The facts are that they would probably reduce the salary in keeping with other earning capacities, at least that is what they did intend to do last fall until the statute prevented it. There is nothing in my letter asserting the absolute worthlessness of the office as now existing, nor anything to warrant the statement made by you that "you cannot understand how I could have held the office for two years and assert there was no chance to do good." That some good can be done no one doubts, but that it could not be done at less expense, and under the provisions of House Bill 909 just as well, is my contention. I credit myself with having instituted in this county the district school examination system and entrance to the high school on diploma therefrom, thus extending the school system to the remotest learner. But all this would not be disturbed by the enactment of House Bill 909, nor would its inception have been interfered with if such a measure had been then enforced.

Now as to your connection with the schools of Shiawassee county. In my previous letter I allowed charity to cover a multitude of unfortunate transactions on your part. I intentionally imputed good so as to secure the united action for the passage of this law and to prevent any reflections on individuals, or personal mention that would provoke personalities.

You as a member of the board of school examiners, and as then the law, this body elected the executive officer of the schools, viz: the secretary of the board, an office practically the same as the commissioner now, and you voted for and forced upon the county a man who had never been in the district schools a day as a teacher or even as a pupil, who by experience absolutely knew nothing of the duties or the work, and this very thing among others of similar character in the state compelled the legislature to provide, in addition to an educational qualification, an experience qualification. That the good of schools was at heart with you, is somewhat obliterated by the fact that it was commonly understood that your "man" was to retire in your favor, when you would be in line. At least that was actually what was done. It may be stated that common fairness to the public good would have allowed the officer of your creation to have had another year, so that natural acquaintance with the duties of the office would have made him more efficient for a second year than the first. But then at that time you wanted the office, so the public gain was not considered, or else you deemed yourself better qualified without experience in this office, than your previous creation was, after one year's incumbency, and you became his candidate, he getting out of the way gracefully.

The records in the county clerk's office show that in the last year of your incumbency as commissioner, that you, during the last five months of your term, visited 18 schools. Or, as the reports show in the third quarter, you visited in March, April, and May, the above referred to, 18 schools, while in July and August you did not visit any. By the way, some of those reports on file are a curiosity in the utter lack of comprehension of what the statute requires. The statute reads as follows:

Provided further, that no commissioner shall receive an order for compensation until he shall have filed with the county clerk a detailed statement under oath, showing what schools have been visited by him during the preceding quarter, and what amount of time was employed in each school, naming township and school district.

Here is a copy of your last report:

CORUNNA, Sept. 11, 1894

TO THE COUNTY CLERK: I hereby certify, that the following is a correct account of the work done by me in the discharge of the duties of Commissioner of Schools for the months of July and August, 1894:

- Aug. 2, 3, 4, attending regular examinations.
- Aug. 10, 11, marking papers and making records of examination.
- Aug. 15, attending board meeting.
- Aug. 16, 18, office work.
- Aug. 24, 25, attending special examination.
- Aug. 27, 28, marking papers and records.
- Aug. 29, attending board meeting.
- Aug. 30, office work.
- Aug. 31, attending board meeting.

In addition to the above, considerable work was done throughout the two months, keeping up the correspondence of the office, distributing blanks, etc.

Hudson Sheldon.

The notable parts about this report is that the law don't call for anything but account of visitations. And a report from Mr. Sheldon, on the state of the U. S. treasury, would have been as much to the point. Another thing is the entire absence of any

record of work being done during the month of July. The facts seem to be that the commissioner was out of the county, attending a school of instruction in Ann Arbor during that period. At least that was the newspaper report. Now the work done by Mr. Sheldon, during these two months, I do not desire to criticize. The facts are that it is the vacation season, when there is almost a cessation of school work. The point is that he criticizes me for duties performed during the vacation, when the office of commissioner demanded very little field work.

There was organized in Shiawassee county in 1894, the Shiawassee County Teachers' Summer Normal School, and Mr. Sheldon, then commissioner, was vice president thereof, and an instructor. Now companies or corporations are formed for fraternal or charitable purposes, or for the purpose of gain. The body above referred to was for gain, as there was, if I recollect aright, a tuition of \$3.00. The law forbade the commissioner from having any financial interest in such a school within the county, for which he was commissioner.

The object of the law was to prevent the certificate granting power from making gain, by using their position as instructors and thus exert an influence to drag down teachers to patronize them.

It was distinctly stated, however, that the vice president did not get any of the gain, and hence was acting legally. If a member of an organization, organized for gain, does not get any of it, a fair inference is that he is allowing himself to be used to accomplish that very purpose for others. And if not a violation of the letter of the law, it is of the spirit. And were I so ungenerous as you, Mr. Sheldon, I would openly charge that I had no confidence in your statements as to whether you got any thing out of it.

As Commissioner you quarreled and denounced every member of the board of examiners you came in contact with, save one, which is simply in evidence as to a disposition to personal dislike when a difference in opinion is held, as is the case when I courteously asked your opinion on question of public policy and procedure.

Again, when you resigned the office of commissioner, you had arranged an election, months ahead of the vacancy, to dictate your successor. And considering your intrigues in electing your predecessor that it might be to your gain, it was never quite clear what the consideration was that led you to dictate your successor, unless it might have been a good thing for the concern which you were vice-president of to have a commissioner for vice-president and a commissioner-elect for the chief, and he being also as well a member of the board of examiners, that it would be a good thing to have matters well under control.

With these considerations as to your official connection with Shiawassee County's school system I submit that a man who selects an inexperienced and untrained man in the county is not a judge of qualifications. That a man who visits 18 schools in five months, should not value too highly the matter of school visitation. That a man who draws \$500.00 salary while only visiting 18 schools, and then serving as vice-president of a company that probably took that sum from the teachers of the county, which they either had or expected to get from the taxpayers, and then for the past few years has been the chief beneficiary of a school tax which pays \$—one very \$100 is not well qualified to speak on questions of taxation.

Now as to your personal thrust, at me I desire to say that considerable pressure was brought to bear upon me to resign when connected with the schools in 1890. The pressure came because it would have rendered the election of my successor, your "man," at a snap election more certain and with less trouble than at the regular time. Again, when once in the claim would be that he had claims of incumbency. You, undoubtedly, looking ahead to what was actually done later, as described before, approached me on the subject. Realizing what was wanted, I told you that if the census work interfered with my duties in school matters, I would not resign, but would devote the salary to the institute fund. You either intentionally or through failure to remember, omit the part that if it interfered with school work. Now the facts are that it did not interfere. And in order to do even more than had been done for schools before, extra help was employed at my expense. I continued the visitations right up to the close of the spring terms. B. C. Hall assisted in visiting and also a visitor was hired in Venice township. Jay B. Woodin assisted in the work of the district school examination papers. My brother was executive officer in the census office. So instead of a record for the same quarter in 1890 that you had in 1894, there were visited 73 schools, and instead of packing my grip and going to Ann Arbor in July, I stayed in the county and carefully looked after such work as the schools may have needed. And in August I continued the same, instead of serving as vice-president of a normal school which was a money maker for somebody.

As to the indefiniteness of my proposition I would say that the spirit of House Bill 909 leaves the compensation a matter for the Board of Supervisors. To them I would leave the matter in any event. My own option would be to expend the money for scholarships at the Agricultural College, and to foster experiments in beet sugar and secure if possible more remunerative conditions for Shiawassee county agriculture.

Now considering that the enrollment in the ungraded schools has fallen off 15 per cent in the last nine years and the cost per enrollment has increased 14 per cent, and that the average time spent in the schools in visitation is only about 45 minutes per term, it does seem that House Bill 909 might be, come a law without jeopardizing any interest. Personally, I am not a candidate

because I want the office, nor do I entertain anything but the kindest feelings toward Mr. Bristol, the opposing candidate, or anyone else, who, after examining the actual facts, differs from me. My opinion of the office is, as well known, of long standing. One year ago at the farmers' institute in Corunna my opinions were expressed. And the question there asked by Mr. Bunting of Mr. Sheldon still remains unanswered, viz: That with lessened attendance does increased expenditure seem warranted?

Now as to holding two offices at one time. We have the example of the best governor ever Michigan had, being also the best Mayor that Detroit ever had holding two offices and doing very nicely in both.

Very truly,
Jas. N. McBride

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

Mr. Sheldon instructs the voters on the points Mr. McBride avoids.—Incidentally He Speaks on Commissioners' Records and Work.

Mr. J. N. McBride, candidate for commissioner of schools, has written a letter in reply to the criticism I, at his request, published upon his campaign circular. In this, he charges me with abusing him, and failing to understand him. The second of these charges may be true; the first is certainly not. Every word in my letter has direct reference to something I found or thought I found in his circular. My points were these:

1. The Commissioner can do great good in the office.
2. I could not find in Mr. McBride's circular any promise to devote his time to the work.
3. I asserted that Mr. McBride was popularly supposed to already have all the work he could attend to.
4. I found Mr. McBride's offer to refund a portion of the salary indefinite.
5. Basing my belief upon a failure of Mr. McBride to keep a similar promise in the past, I expressed my doubt of his, this time, keeping his promise in a manner satisfactory to the public.

I expressed my opinion of Mr. McBride's ability to draw close distinctions between the right and the wrong of such actions as holding a thousand dollar office and an eleven hundred dollar office at the same time.

Mr. McBride best knows what he means in his circular. I may not have understood him. But the circular cannot be discussed with any completeness if one of these points be omitted. The first point I will consider later. The others I will take up in order:

2. Mr. McBride still strangely omits to tell us that he will devote all or a large portion of his time to the office. Hence, we may take my charge here as confessed, and assume that, if elected, he will not devote his time to the work.

3. Mr. McBride does not get tell us that, if elected, he will give up the present business pursuits that devolve upon him as a wealthy gentleman; hence, we may assume that he does not intend to do this, either.

4. Mr. McBride is compelled by my letter to make his salary offer more definite. He now says that he will do in the matter as the board of supervisors wish. This, if his services are worth anything, would be a gain, if his promises were enforceable.

5. If I were inclined to be abusive, I might say that Mr. McBride's additions to my account of the \$275, are fabrications. I will not do so; but will state distinctly, that, whether the pretended corrections are due to inventions of his own or to strange lapses of memory, every one of his additions is untrue.

6. I did not approach him on the subject. He approached me and the conversation was entirely, as to his salient points, carried on by him. He impressed me as a man with a conscience who was casting about for a way to satisfy it. We must remember that this happened some years ago.

7. Mr. McBride's promise that he would pay \$275 to the institute fund was unconditional, based only upon his appointment to the other \$1,000 place, which was then practically assured. But even if we accept his version, he must still plead guilty to breaking his promise. He asserts that the census work did not interfere with the commissioner's duties. A moment later he tells us that he hired other men to assist him in the office. Thus it is evident that the \$1,000 dollar work interfered with the \$1,100 work. Again, the census was taken in June. Before that time the holder of the \$1,000 office had to divide several counties, with which he was unfamiliar, into districts; look over hundreds of petitions and applications for office, and select suitable men to do the work. During the same time he was conducting an aggressive campaign for a state office.

I am afraid that Mr. McBride is the only man in the county who can be convinced that under these circumstances the thousand dollar office did not encroach upon the eleven hundred dollar office. It would be interesting reading for the voters if Mr. McBride would publish an itemized account of the amount of money he paid to these men that he says he engaged. To be valuable the account would need to contain the age of each employee, the reports each made to him, and the use Mr. McBride made of such much of the extra \$1,000 was returned to the county.

8. Mr. McBride has two excuses to offer for holding the two offices at once. He was afraid that H. B. Dewey would get the place, and Mr. Pingree would get the place, and Mr. Pingree is governor and mayor at the same time. As Mr. Pingree feels impelled by the street car situation to hold to the majority for the present, Mr. McBride considers this sufficient to justify his course. Mr. McBride will have hard work to convince voters that he is a Pingree. If he does not convince them, there is no force in the comparison. Mr. Pingree would be the last man to justify the holding of two offices by one man under ordinary circumstances. As to the H. B. Dewey argument, if Mr. McBride had resigned the men who would have filled the vacancy were teachers and persons with whom he was closely acquainted. But why seek reasons for his failure to resign? The reason is evident on the face of the matter.

9. If Mr. McBride does not intend to do the work, if he will not pledge himself to devote his entire time to the duties of the office, it matters not what his private opinion is concerning the value of supervision. I repeat, his plan carried out, not by Mr. McBride, but by one who intended to do his best, must lead to an end of systematic supervision. If the schools are all to be visited, of what use is the proviso that directors must invite the visitation? If they are not, Mr. McBride's plan is opposed to the supervision of schools.

I have covered, I think, every argument and every statement made by Mr. McBride that has the least application to the present campaign, yet I have not covered half of his circular. The rest is made up of abuse of me. I have shown that he has utterly neglected to answer my arguments. He tries to cover it up by the multitude of charges he makes against me. If every one of these were true, he nevertheless ought not to be elected commissioner. It is not I that is running, but Mr. McBride. The question is not, Did Sheldon devote his time to the work, but does McBride intend to devote his time? The people do not care to discuss me, and I decline to fill columns with this subject. In fact, the matter that Mr. McBride is now publishing is merely a rebash, to lead voters from the issue of statements published immediately after Mr. McBride was defeated by Mr. Dimond for commissioner when I resigned in 1894.

Personal abuse as a reply to arguments does not appeal to me as very dangerous. Whatever my work as commissioner was, I believe that at my resignation the schools were in a fairly satisfactory condition; that they had never been filled with a more capable, better educated or more zealous body of teachers. Besides, there was an end of the wretched school district quarrels which were so prominent a feature of the McBride administration. How much I had to do with this does not enter this discussion. My acquaintances know my weak points and, if I have any, my virtues also. In this I am content to rest. I will merely add that Mr. McBride has himself experienced a wonderful change of heart since the last few days. Then he was so solicitous of my opinion that he begged me to discuss his plan of campaign. I do not agree with him and am consequently dishonest and incapable. Then his testimony was "The next incumbent practically was himself out in the rounds of visitation and faithful labor." With this I will finally leave my work as commissioner. But there are other charges against me. Every act or supposed act of my public life is ascribed to unworthy motives. A word will suffice for each.

1. Mr. McBride charges that I voted for H. B. Dewey in 1890. True, so did two other gentlemen of the highest character, who have since been elected to two of the most important offices in the gift of the county. And two years before when Mr. McBride's experience had been practically nothing, and for years had been absolutely nothing, other men had elected Mr. McBride. What would Mr. McBride have's of the so-called before the board in 1890. Mr. McBride, in the gentleness of his disposition, was bitterly opposed to everyone except a gentleman now outside the county who was opposed by the G. A. R. and who seemed out of the question. This gentleman was Mr. McBride's candidate. And, judging from results, Mr. Dewey seems better material than Mr. McBride. Mr. Dewey, without having inherited a fortune either in person or by proxy, has continued in school work and made a successful school superintendent, while Mr. McBride—but I forbear.

2. Mr. McBride charges that I favored Mr. Dimond. We must remember that Mr. Dimond defeated Mr. McBride for this office, hence Mr. McBride's opinion of Mr. Dimond. The charge is true. So did a majority of the board of supervisors, a majority of the chairmen of townships, a majority of the elected representatives of one of the county's great parties and a majority of the people of the county.

3. Mr. McBride suggests that I am quarrelsome; that is, when other people differ from Mr. McBride, he is a reformer. When I differ from other people, I am quarrelsome. So be it. I shall not quarrel with Mr. McBride on this point at any rate. If Mr. McBride believes me quarrelsome he ought not to have written his letter to me. The question is whether Mr. McBride shall receive as much of the salary as he chooses for doing nothing. There may be reason for reducing the salary, but the county does not expect to pay the salary to a man who does not intend to do the work. That is the question the voters must decide. Mr. McBride has filled two long letters concerning the office addressed to the general public without telling us that he will perform its duties. Not a word or a syllable is there to that effect. The county may not want to pay the present salary. It certainly does not want to make anyone a present of the salary.

4. I do not know whether the salary is too high at present or not. I consider the office one of the most difficult to fill in the county. It is also the most expensive to the officer, costing for traveling, a large sum each year. No candidate who has held the office and afterwards made any success whatever in life, has desired to return to it. Two have resigned to accept a much smaller salary than this pays.

It is a curious fact that, with all Mr. McBride's desire to decrease taxes, the plan that he now says he would favor, would not decrease taxes one cent, but would merely divert money from public to private purposes. It may not be pleasant to pay taxes; it certainly will not be pleasant to pay taxes in order that one boy out of every township may have his expenses paid away to school by his neighbors. And the idea that a boy 12 or 14 years old can attend school six weeks and, returning, teach the farmers of his township how to raise sugar beets, is too ridiculous to deserve argument.

I believe that schools ought to be the last place to cut expenses. Schools do not cost now what they did in the years following 1881. There has been a tremendous reduction in wages. Whether there are few pupils or many, what there are, must be educated, and educated well.

The great question of today is the question of rural schools. Within the last 25 years, city schools have wonderfully improved. Country schools must do the same if the country is to keep up with the city. Supervision is the only road to such improvement. Efficient supervision or no supervision is the issue. Which shall it be?

Hudson Sheldon.

The Detroit Tribune, the organ of the free silver party in Michigan, strongly urges the re-election of Judge C. D. Long.

Jas. Bowles, of Owosso, died at the residence of his son, L. S. Bowles, Thursday morning at 6 o'clock. Mr. Bowles was 87 years of age, had always enjoyed robust health and was sick but a day, being taken with bowel trouble Wednesday. He had lived in this county for 33 years and was known as an upright citizen and a kind friend. He is survived by two sons, L. S. and Robert Bowles, of Owosso township, and two daughters, Mrs. Ed. Orset, of Owosso township, and Mrs. L. De Arman, of Junction City, Kansas. The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock at L. S. Bowles' residence.

HOW TO KEEP CLOTHING.

Long Worn Garments Should Be Well Aired.

Everyday garments should be disinfected. Brushing is not sufficient, as it does not remove the unpleasant odors that come from long usage. Some women sprinkle their waists and dresses with scent and use sachet powders to perfume their bonnets and wraps. All this would be admirable were it available. Scent needs to be overpowering to conceal the unfragrant emanations from an old garment. Then the bouquet is false and vulgar.

Better than scent bags or potpourri is a clothesline and an open window. Turn the garments wrong side out, and let the air and sunshine disinfect and deodorize them. All night airing is good, but a day of blowing winds and purifying sunlight is better. When a bonnet lining or a set of dress shields becomes perceptible, it should be removed. Cloth garments can be sponged and pressed clean. A pint of benzine costs 5 cents and will clean anything in the way of kid, silk, lace or worsted. Camphor is another common disinfectant and not half appreciated. After brushing the only coat or gown it is sprinkled with spirits of camphor and aired a few hours, it will be tidy and grateful. Garments and belongings that smell of nothing are the cleanest and most agreeable. There is always a suspicion of bad health, bad sanitation or bad habits where there is much perfume. If a scent is desired to neutralize what is known as shop smells, emanating from the laundry, factory, packing room, etc., orris, muscadine, bergamot or a bit of sandal wood is preferable to the sickly sweetness of manufactured perfumes. Deodorized alcohol, with a teaspoonful of scent to a pint, used as a spray, will leave the clothing redolent of neatness. And for the skin there is nothing more aromatic and agreeable than a handful of lavender water.

How to Use a Broom.

Don't let it get dirty. Cleanse often by putting in a pail of lukewarm soap-suds or hold under a faucet.

Don't use a broom straw to test a cake. It is not neat and is very dangerous, as many brooms are soaked in arsenic solution to give them their green color.

Don't sweep with your back. Use your arms and the broom, with not too long a stroke.

Don't put salt on the floor when about to sweep. Dampen a newspaper, tear in pieces and throw on the carpet.

How to Select Your Winter Wraps.

Women who are short and stout should shun the long rows of ruffled capes and elaborate coats, while those who are tall and slender should never linger before the graceful sweep of wraps whose end and aim is to give an appearance of height rather than of breadth in the wearer. This might seem superfluous advice if one did not see so many victims of this very mistake going about every season and looking as miserable as they feel. The next thing is to select the color that will best harmonize with all probable toilets, and here the Rubicon is reached. Of course black is always acceptable and becoming, but black is too somber for young women and often trying to older ones; so to decide upon the exact shade that will wear nicely, that will not intrude itself at any time and that toward the end of the season will still look at least presentable is a task that tries one's utmost power of discrimination.

Battle on a College Campus.

Hillsdale, Mich., March 15.—Class spirit, which has run high this term in Hillsdale college, is responsible for a battle which took place on the college campus Saturday between the freshmen and sophomores. The sophomores appeared with new class canes and the freshmen with the canes. Broken heads, bloody noses and black eyes were quickly made, and many of the canes were broken, but no caps were captured. The affray lasted nearly half an hour, when President Mosher appeared and the combatants separated.

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Hudson Sheldon.

The Detroit Tribune, the organ of the free silver party in Michigan, strongly urges the re-election of Judge C. D. Long.

Tribute of Ben Hur. A chapter of the Tribe of Ben Hur was organized at G. A. R. hall on Friday evening last with the following officers:

Past Chief—Dr. A. M. Hume.
Chief—H. A. Holden.
Judge—Mrs. J. M. Terhush.
Teacher—Dr. E. T. Wilson.
Scribe—C. S. Esminier.
Keeper of Tribute—J. C. Shattuck.
Captain—Mrs. E. T. Wilson.
Guide—G. D. McIntosh.
K. of I. G.—Mrs. C. J. Shaw.
K. of O. G.—Fred Paddock.
Mother of Ben Hur—Mrs. A. Gison.
The charter will be kept open for some time yet to give all who desire to join a chance to come in as charter members.

DR. HALE

Manager and Chief Consulting Physician of the

BRITISH MEDICAL INSTITUTE

OF DETROIT, will be in

OWOSSO,

at the NATIONAL HOTEL

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 2 & 3.

The Doctor Treats all

Chronic Diseases OF BOTH SEXES.

DISEASES OF MEN—Men suffering from diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, such as Emissions, Night Losses, Varicocele, Weakness, Stricture, Loss of Power, etc., caused by Early Indiscretion, Overwork or Sexual Excesses, are radically, permanently and promptly cured by us. We have a standing offer of a forfeit of \$50 for any case of this kind that we undertake not to cure.

DISEASES OF WOMEN—Women suffering from Displacements of the womb, Leucorrhoea, Barrenness, Tumors, Ulceration, Cancer, Kidney Disease, Ovarian Troubles or any malady peculiar to their sex, can, by our treatment, be fully restored to health. Ladies, whose cases have been pronounced incurable, are earnestly invited to call on us. Many hundreds of these, who have come under our care, are to-day enjoying perfect health.

THE THROAT AND LUNGS—We also treat all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, especially Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption in its first stage. So careful are we in selecting cases to treat, that we refuse all cases that are doubtful, hence we guarantee a permanent cure in every case we undertake.

Our patients method of treating rupture and all diseases of the Rectum, is the greatest boon that has ever been conferred upon suffering mortals.

Remember the time and place. The National Hotel, Owosso, two days.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 2D AND 3D.

Hours: from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m. each day.

Registration Notice.

The electors of the city of Owosso are hereby notified that the registered cases of the several wards of the city of Owosso will be in session in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th wards, on Friday, April 2d, and in the 5th ward, on Saturday, April 3d, and in the 6th ward, on Sunday, April 4th, 1894, in the following places:

1st ward, Knapp & Smith's furniture store, Exchange street.
2d ward, Mrs. G. Curry's hardware store, Main street.
3d ward, City Hall, Main street.
4th ward, A. J. Patterson's vacant store, Main street.
5th ward, Hose House, Lansing street.
For the purpose of filing the registration previous to the municipal election to be held April 5th, 1894. All electors residing in the 5th ward will have to re-register, and all those dropped from the list last year will have to register in the 4th and 5th wards respectively in order to vote.

S. LANTHOM, Chairman.

W. H. LINGLE, Sec'y.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

COUNTY OF SHILAWASSEE, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Shiawassee, held at the Probate Office in the city of Corunna, on the 14th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Mary E. Bartholomew, deceased.

Henry Bartholomew, as administrator of said estate, having rendered to the court his final account.

It is ordered, that the 12th day of April, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the city of Owosso, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said estate, be and they are, required to appear at a session of said court, to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Corunna, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE OWOSSO TIMES, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH, Judge of Probate.

By KATHERINE E. KELSEY, Probate Register.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

COUNTY OF SHILAWASSEE, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the city of Corunna, on Monday, the 15th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Malcom D. Bailey, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of William E. Collins, as executor, praying for the appointment of commissioners on claims for said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 12th day of April, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said estate, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Corunna, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE OWOSSO TIMES, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

MATTHEW BUSH, Judge of Probate.

By KATHERINE E. KELSEY, Probate Register.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

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